

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

In response to the Non-Final Rejection mailed February 2, 2009, applicants have amended claims 38 and 51, and present the following remarks.

Applicants wish to thank the examiner for indicating claim 37 to be allowable and claims 45, 46, 52-66, 72 and 73 would be allowable if placed in independent form.

Please change the correspondence address in accordance with the request filed December 27, 2007 and filed again on June 3, 2008 and again filed with the RCE filed October 6, 2008. A copy of the change in correspondence address is attached as well.

Claims 38-44, 50, 51, 67-71, 74 and 75 have been rejected under 35 USC 102(b) as being anticipated by Mosler. The examiner contends that the containing means corresponds to Mosler part 22 and 26, the sliding means corresponds to Mosler part 70 and the storage means corresponds to Mosler part 20 with the lock and key corresponding to Mosler feature 60 and 25. The top and bottom parts of the containing means are represented by 43 and 44 and the push rods are shown as Mosler parts 56 and 57. Specifically, the examiner urges the coincide slots are shown by the top slots in Figure 7 situated between exterior sides 40 and 50. The examiner also urges that the arm of the lock allows for the opening of the security apparatus and the particular locking mechanism components are shown in Figures 7 and 8. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The term “container means” in the present application is used differently from any structure in Mosler. The secondary cabinet or subsafe (22 and 26 of Mosler) has many separately locked compartments within it. The present invention’s container is a removable box as shown in Figure 1 and others which contains only one locked compartment inside. The claims recite the containing means is “removably secured” and it is readily seen in the Figures that the containing means is a box which separates from the storage means, (a rack). The prior art “containing means” is a secondary cabinet or subsafe which is permanently connected to the storage means (a safe) and thus is not removably secured. Furthermore, Mosler has many independently lockable compartments in each “storage means”/subsafe whereas in the present invention as is clearly shown in the figures, each containing means

has only one lockable sliding means with only one lock for each sliding means and each containing means. The present amendment highlights this feature more clearly.

Regarding claim 39, the rejection, page 2, last paragraph, first line refers to “key (25)”. (25) is a plate not a key in Mosler. See column 3, line 42. The implied key for lock 60 doesn’t appear to be shown and has no number.

Regarding claim 40, similarly, two lines later the examiner refers to “push rods” “56 and 57”. This is not accurate as 56 and 57 are the arm and pin parts of the master lock. Further, they are located in the cabinet or subsafe which is urged to correspond to the claimed “containing means”, not the claimed “storage means”. Also, parts 56 and 57 function to open all of the pigeon holes, not something that is pushed and which releases the “containing means” as in the present invention. Thus, the structure, location and function of the parts differ. 1but does not release anything for removal. Present invention push rods release removably secured containers.

Regarding claims 41 and 44, the top and bottom parts in Mosler do not enclose a single sliding means as claimed but rather many items which could be consider sliding means. Further when aligning the top and bottom parts, “coincide slots” are not formed on the two SIDES of the containing means. The slots in Mosler are formed by vertical partitions, not coincide slots on the sides.

Regarding claim 42, there is nothing on the sides of the Mosler system which the examiner points to as a “containing means”. Mosler has smooth straight sides, not “a pair of top slots situated on a plurality of exterior sides of the top part” as is claimed.

Regarding claim 43 Mosler does not disclose “a pair of runners situated on exterior sides of” anything at all and nothing is disclosed resembling a locking mechanism “in the bottom part”, much less that of the type claimed. The examiner argues the runners correspond to Mosler partitions 46 with the slots being between them. Even if one accepted such an interpretation, the partitions/runners are not “situated on exterior sides”.

pair of runners and nothing at all locking in the lower

Claim 51 represents only the particulars of the storage apparatus which roughly corresponds to the containing means mentioned above. The examiner has argued that the top and bottom parts correspond to Mosler feature 43 and 44, the web corresponding to 45, the runners defined by partitions 46, slide 70, key 25, locking arms 61, and mounting ends 60. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The exterior of the apparatus is smooth in Mosler. There is nothing resembling “a pair of coincide slots exterior to the box” much less a pair formed by slots on the top and bottom parts. The claims recite the bottom part having a web which the examiner contends is shown by 45. As stated above, 45 is a plate not a lock. Furthermore, claim 52 recites that the key leads “to a pair of locking arms each with a distal guide”. The implied key in Mosler would fit into the lock 60 which has only one arm 61. There is no “pair” of locking arms interacting with a key and no place to put in more than one locking arm and still have Mosler be functional. Furthermore, each locking arm has a distal guide in the present claims. In Mosler, the distal guide is alleged to be the end of the bolt adjacent to the lock. Again, only one locking arm means only one distal guide, not a pair. Should one interpret Mosler differently so that the distal guide is not on the locking arm, then that also is not within the present claims.

Furthermore, claim 51 recites “an entry opening for a slide and a key...” In Mosler the entry for the key is separate from the entry of the “slide” (the money box).

Regarding claim 52, nothing in Mosler resembles a “proximal guide” on the locking arms. The examiner has argued that “(the distal end of the locking arm)” is the proximal guide. It is not seen how “the distal end” can be considered a “proximal guide”. The examiner’s interpretation is stretched even further by claims 69-71 which recites something (a lug) occurring between the proximal guide and the distal end. In such a situation, one cannot interpret the proximal guide to be the same as the distal end.

Regarding claim 74, Mosler does not teach “parallel webs to support a key”. In Mosler, the webs are petitions. These do not interact with a key, much less support it.

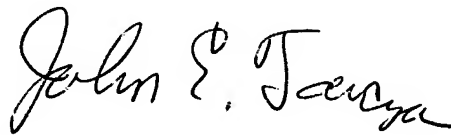
Accordingly, for all of these reasons, this rejection should be withdrawn.

In view of the above amendments, and/or comments, the claims are now in conditions for allowance and applicants request a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this application. Accordingly, the rejection should be withdrawn.

Should any additional issues remain, the examiner is encouraged to contact the undersigned for prompt resolution of the matter.

If necessary, applicants petition for an extension of time sufficient for consideration of this response. The commissioner hereby is authorized to charge payment of any fees under 37 CFR § 1.17, which may become due in connection with the instant application or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 500933.

Respectfully submitted,



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Enclosures: Copy of a Change in Correspondence Address
Petition to revive
Petition Fee

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